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The Hongkong Telegraph

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December 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 94 75

December 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 41 34

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 30.01

7829 日一初月一十

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

五拜禮 號四十月二十年十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACK IN THE WEST.

Short Length of British Trench Entered.

London, December 13.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this morning delivered a strong local attack on a mile front to the east of Bullecourt and succeeded on the right in entering a short length of front trench which formed a salient and had been demolished by the bombardment preceding the attack. At all other points the attack was repelled with heavy loss to the enemy, many of whose dead are lying on our wire. We took a number of prisoners. The enemy's artillery is active in the area of the attack and has also shown some activity to the south of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and Messines.

Details of the Action.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing this afternoon, sends the available particulars of a determined German attack upon a sector to the east of Bullecourt shortly after dawn, but says that owing to the strenuousness of our troops this was reduced to the limits of a very small success at most. The enemy selected for attack an elbow in the bend of our line between Bullecourt and Quent. After the Germans had set up an intense bombardment, to which our artillery replied with a barrage, assaulting waves of Bavarian troops advanced in close formation, manifestly intending to overpower the defenders by sheer weight of numbers. Fierce fighting ensued, but it is too early to obtain details. As far as can be gathered, the Germans got a sort of footing in about five hundred yards of front line trenches before the attack was arrested. The artillery duel continued until 1.30, when it died down, but the constant rattle of machine guns suggests that fighting is still progressing. Quite possibly we are counter-attacking. It seems reasonable to believe that the German achievement does not represent any complete scheme of operations.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

Appointment of British Governor.

London, December 13.
Birtan Pascha, Postmaster General of Egypt, has been appointed Military Governor of Jerusalem.

[Neville Travers Birtan has been Postmaster General of Egypt since 1907. He was educated at Bedford, in Germany and at Sandhurst. He was formerly in the Egyptian Army, from which he retired in 1905, having seen much service. He was at one time Governor of the Red Sea and later Director of Customs.]

British Press Comment.

London, December 13.
The fall of Jerusalem forms the subject of leading articles in all the papers. The *Daily Graphic* says:—Whatever may be the purely military value of General Allenby's triumph, the capture of Jerusalem is an event that will thrill the imagination of the average man. It represents the most successful blow at what may be called the moral authority of the Turkish Empire. Following upon the declaration of independence by the Sheriff of Mecca, the loss of Jerusalem means to the Turks a notification that their power as an Imperial race is nearing the end.

The *Morning Post* observes:—The capture of Jerusalem crowns a brilliantly-conducted campaign, in which credit is fairly due to all concerned. Jerusalem has fallen to good organisation, good generalship and good fighting.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—What consequences may flow from the fact that British troops are about to occupy the great citadel of David and Solomon we cannot yet tell. It is clear, at all events, that the Zionists are welcoming the possibility of the Jewish restoration of the Holy Land under British protection, but one thing certain is that a heavy blow has been given to the Turkish Empire in one of its most sensitive points, and the vague Teutonic dreams of a great extension of the Empire in the Near East have begun to melt away, dispelled by British and Indian regiments and most efficient cavalry under the command of a brilliant General. No Teutonic development in Mesopotamia is possible unless Turkish rule is restored in Palestine.

The *Daily Mail* says:—True to their immemorial principles, the British come to Jerusalem to maintain justice for all. Here, as in India, they will hold the balance even. Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans all have equal reason to rejoice at our arrival, for they all in the past have been cruelly sacrificed as pawns in the German game. All three races can hereafter work in unison under a just and sympathetic authority for a great future.

The *Times* says:—Whilst the Germans have wantonly destroyed the noblest Christian churches, on the false plea of military necessity, a British General delays operations to save the Sacred Places of Jerusalem from accidental harm. This is a warrant of the care which will certainly be taken to safeguard the rights and respect the susceptibilities of every faith. Priests and ministers of all communions who are not alien enemies may confidently rely upon the countenance of the conquerors. The fall of Jerusalem is a sign that the tyranny of the Turk is doomed and that a new freedom is rising over his dominions. To all whom he oppress—Greeks, Armenians, Arabs, Jews and Syrians—it is an augury of deliverance.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks:—Politically, the fall of Jerusalem is an event of immeasurable importance. The entry of the British into Jerusalem, following upon the dissection of the Ottoman Empire and the cities of Hedy, will resound throughout Islam. The German Press had foreseen this event and had done its best to depreciate its military importance. Of its tremendous importance as a political event, however, the German writers have made no secret. It is a fact too patent to be denied that Germany's Pan-Islamic plan fell to the ground long ago. The Holy War was a failure from the start. What we are now witnessing is not merely the defeat of Berlin's ambitious design; it is a counter-offensive, and its effects will be as far-reaching against Berlin and its Turkish vassals as the original dream of a Teutonic Islam and a so-called free road to India was against us. The British Government will be faithful to its pledge to set up in Palestine a Jewish national home, but the terms of modern Zionism do not mean that the fulfilment will injure Moslems or Christians. The condition of Palestine calls not for rivalry but for the co-operation of all creeds and races which the Turks oppressed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH EX-PREMIER'S PERFDY.

Suggested Alliance Against Britain and Russia.

London, December 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the letter from the Military Governor of Paris arranging M. Caillaux says that numerous letters from him had been discovered at the residences of Bolo and others now in custody. They show that M. Caillaux continued to correspond with Bolo after the latter had been charged with treason. M. Caillaux supported M. Almeyre, of the notorious *Bonnet Rouge* newspaper, congratulating him on his anti-British articles. M. Caillaux went to Rome in November 1916, with a false passport and met Signor Cavallini, who was now in custody, and also entered into relations with well-known Germanophiles. Three of the latter had since been arrested. In his conversations in Rome, even in the presence of important personages, M. Caillaux declared that France could not continue the war beyond the spring of 1917, and when he resumed office would sign peace; therefore, Italy must prepare to make a separate peace with Germany. M. Caillaux said Germany would grant Italy and France astonishing advantages, as Russia and the Balkans would pay all their war expenditure, while Serbia and Rumania would disappear, as they deserved.

The Governor, commenting on these facts, said apparently M. Caillaux's idea was the conclusion of an Alliance after the war between France, Germany, Italy and Spain against Great Britain and Russia, whom M. Caillaux referred to as "our real enemies." The Governor says M. Caillaux's proposals created a sensation in Italy, which considered the question of expelling him, while the British and Russian Ambassadors warned their Governments. The Governor concludes by saying:—"The facts revealed justify the suspicions that M. Caillaux worked for the destruction of our Alliances during military operations and thus seconded the progress of the enemy's arms."

THE CLASH IN RUSSIA.

Bolshevik Forces Not Victorious.

London, December 13.
The *Morning Post* correspondent at Petrograd says it is untrue that the Bolshevik forces were victorious at Bielorod. Their attempt to intercept General Korniloff proceeding to Novotcherkassk, failed. General Korniloff, on escaping at Bikhoff, ordered the half-dozen Generals who escaped with him to separate and proceed to Novotcherkassk disguised as common soldiers. They arrived safely. General Korniloff himself is commanding a mixed force of 8,000. They marched in campaign order through Russia, but he was opposed at Bielorod. A small part of his force was sent in advance and defeated, but the remainder took the Bolsheviks at the rear. The sailors broke and fled. Many soldiers joined General Korniloff, while the Red Guards were surrounded and drastically handled. It is expected that very soon General Korniloff will join General Kaledin.

The Maximalist Dictators.

London, December 13.
Telegrams from Petrograd demonstrate that the de-potism of the Maximalists continues unabated. No opposition in the Constituent Assembly will be permitted. Leading Cadets, with debating power, have either been arrested or treated as illegally elected. Meanwhile, the Government is constantly appealing to the greed of the people by promising a distribution of land and other property.

Fierce Fighting Proceeding.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that fighting is reported at various places, including Rostoff, where General Saladin is opposing the Maximalists, who are said to be supported by a detachment of the Black Sea Fleet. Fierce fighting is reported to be continuing at Bielorod, with great losses on both sides.

AMERICAN WAR SPEECHES.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, stated in the course of a speech that when the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs were disposed of, our sons will return with the message that the world is safe for Democracy. He added that every munition factory in the land is working overtime.

Mr. Daniels, the Naval Secretary, said America had already added a thousand ships to the strength of the Allies and was ready to add as many more as were necessary.

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS ARMY.

Well Disposed Towards Allies.

London, December 13.
The *Morning Post* says the Russian Army in the Caucasus seems to be well affected towards the Allies and still occupies Armenia. We may even hope to see it basing itself between the Black Sea and the Caspian, drawing support through the British line of communications with the Persian Gulf.

DEVELOPMENT OF OIL RESOURCES.

London, December 13.
In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Ross asked:—Are the Government considering the desirability of forming an all-British Oil Company, free from all foreign interest and foreign control, for dealing with the development of oil-fields outside the British Isles, particularly in the British Colonies and dependencies and Allied countries?

Sir Arthur Stanley replied that the whole question is being considered.

MILITARY SERVICE IN AUSTRALIA.

London, December 13.
Concerning the regulation prohibiting employment in Australia of Allied subjects of military age, negotiations are now proceeding whereby these men will forthwith become liable to military service.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

VOTE OF CREDIT DEBATE.

The Cambrai Set-Back Discussed.

London, December 13.
In the House of Commons, replying to various speeches on the Vote of Credit, Mr. Bivar Law said the various kinds of rumours regarding events at Cambrai were greatly exaggerated. These were due to the exaggerated hopes with which the initial success was received. Regarding the German counter-attacks, the smallest thereof, numerically viewed, was on a part of the front where the enemy broke through owing to a surprise. The other two attacks by large forces were repelled with great enemy loss. The Cabinet immediately instructed Sir Douglas Haig to fully report on the happenings. The House should not entertain the idea that the Government would retain any soldier in any position if satisfied that he was incapable, but the Government must largely be guided by military experts. Full enquiry would be held and proper action taken, but the Government did not desire to prejudge the question. Accidents of this kind were inevitable in war; even surprises on a misty morning might happen for which no blame could be attached to anyone.

Other Military Operations.

London, December 13.
Mr. Bivar Law, replying to the Vote of Credit, said the movements in Mesopotamia and Palestine were by no means movements of conquest. We had our position in Egypt to defend, and from a purely military point of view very often the best defence lay in attack, as the result had shown. (Cheers). He did not doubt that one of the most creditable chapters in the history of the war would be the way in which this country recovered from the initial mistakes made in Mesopotamia and the very brilliant operations which had resulted in the capture of Jerusalem. But for our forces in Salonica, it was absolutely certain that the Germans would have been in complete possession of Greece and the whole Balkan Peninsula, and they would have regarded that as one of the greatest successes of the war. There were many rumours that the Germans might attack Salonica. If they did, we were not unwise to the situation. We had united Greece to our side and Greek troops were being trained to co-operate with our forces. He ventured to prophesy that if an attack were made, the result would not be the return of ex-King Constantine triumphantly to Greece.

The Vote of Credit was agreed to.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

London, December 13.
Sir Robert Borden, who is at Halifax, telegraphs to Ottawa stating that the dead will exceed 10,000 and the homeless 20,000.

It is officially announced from Halifax that so far the fatalities number 1,226. The error in Sir Robert Borden's figures was due to a telegraphic mistake.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, December 13.
It is understood that the Government is considering the advisability of announcing a new man-power programme to a Secret Session of the House of Commons next week.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

London, December 13.
Sir William Weir has been appointed Director General of Aircraft Production.

AMERICA'S ENEMY POPULATION.

London, December 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has directed that only dangerous Austro-Hungarians shall be interned, and that most of the restrictions against Germans shall not apply to Austrians.

COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED.

London, December 13.
The cotton weavers have approved of the terms of settlement in the wages question, which all parties have thus now accepted.

GERMANY'S WAR DISCOVERIES.

London, December 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, General Scheuch, the Chief of the German War Board, interviewed, stated that several raw materials discovered in war-time had been so successful that they would remain in use after the war, an additional advantage being their low price. This especially applied to paper and nitrate product, nitrates from the air and synthetic rubber.

A LEAGUE OF BRITISH NATIONS.

London, December 13.
In the course of his speech at a meeting of the Colonial Institute, Sir Edward Carson said there was no limit to what we could do by a proper League of the British nations. He was not preaching the gospel of a boycott after the war. When it came to peace terms it would be time enough to talk of that. We ought to make it perfectly clear to Germany that the longer the war continues, the less chance there would be of her sharing in the much too short amount of raw material existing for the reconstruction of devastated nations. He hoped that no shipyards would be allowed to build for any country until the whole of our grievous losses had been replaced.

THE ALLIES AND HOLLAND.

London, December 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. King drew attention to the renewed discussion in Holland concerning the possible intentions of the Allies regarding the future rights over the Scheldt navigation and Dutch territory. Lord Robert Cecil replied:—"There is not, and never has been, any intention to interfere in any way with the independence or integrity of Holland or her possessions."

RUNAWAY REVENTLOW.

Deserts Because of German Officer's Brutality.

Rolf Reventlow, nephew of Count Reventlow, the pan-Germanist and England hater, whose desertion from the army and escape across the frontier have caused such a stir in Germany, has been interviewed in Switzerland.

The story of his escape in a boat from Konstanz, where he was staying on leave, is told by the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. It was not by night, but at nine o'clock in the morning, and wearing his Bavarian uniform, that the boy rowed across the lake in a boat, bird-quite openly from an establishment on the German shore, and eluding the vigilance of the sentinels aboard succeeded in reaching Kreuzlingen, where his mother was awaiting him. The Countess had already given him up for lost, for it had been arranged that he should escape during the night. Rolf Reventlow, however, had found the difficulties of a night attempt too great, and so had decided to risk all on a bold daylight venture. He was fired at by German sentries in a yacht, but their aim was bad and the shots went wide, some of them striking a Swiss bathing establishment, and leading to a Germano-Swiss diplomatic incident.

By Swiss law, a man suspected of being a deserter is liable to internment, unless he can show that he has in his possession the means of earning his living. So young Reventlow, aristocrat and a man of culture, has just accepted a place as porter in a hotel at Zug, although he hopes to find something better later.

"Drop the Count," he writes to friends from whom he may receive letters.

To a correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, Reventlow protested that he is still a fervent patriot, and that, if he desired, it was not from cowardice—he fought on the Somme, on the Aisne, and at Craonne—but because of the brutality of his officers. He is full of respect for the German soldiers, but adds "Shame on those who treat them as though they were slaves. The German officers are pitiless. The soldiers under them have ceased to be men."

"I will not say there are no brave officers, but most of them refrain from exposing themselves and their haughty attitude is all the more exasperating to the men."

Asked what he thought of the French. Reventlow said that relations between the German and French soldiers were as good as they could be between enemies, and that they often threw each other tinny stuff over the parapets. "But the best hated are the English who are credited with the responsibility for the war."

Reventlow's mother declares that she severed relations with her brother, the Count, 20 years ago.

A New Bank.

The official name of the new China-Japanese Exchange Bank will be, it is formally announced, the Chartered Exchange Bank of China.

DON'T FORGET.

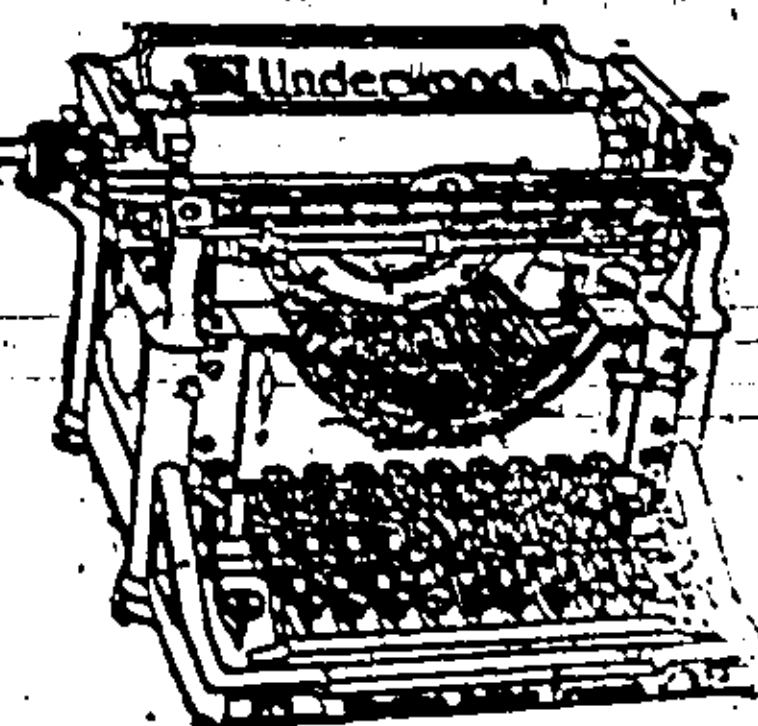
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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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GENERAL NEWS.

A Press Grievance.
The following resolution has been passed by the Leeds branch of the National Union of Journalists:—"That this meeting of the Leeds branch of the National Union of Journalists records its protest against the generally unsatisfactory arrangements for the Press on the occasion of the recent speech by Mr. A. Quith in Leeds, arrangements which subjected the journalists to indignity and inconvenience."

Bandage Rolling at Tokyo.
Bandage rolling as a part of the war relief work of the American community in Tokyo has ceased to be an activity solely for women. On the morning of December 1 the headquarters of the American War Relief in Tokyo was opened for the first time and at the suggestion of Prof. J. T. Swift about thirty men joined in the work, rolling bandages by hand and by machine, in fact doing all the work connected with this most important phase of war relief work. This is to be a regular feature in future.

Swatow in a Bad Plight.
A telegram from Kwan Tung says the Peking Daily News, states that "Hsingning and Fengshun were both captured by the Southern troops after a slight resistance. Innumerable Kwangai troops have now arrived in the vicinity of Chachow, and an attack will commence soon. As General Feng Ya-hsing and his Brigade have been detained by the Tachun of Kiangsu at Panfou, the situation of troops of General Ohama Chih-ping at Chachow has become desperate. The Foyang Railway station is now in the hands of the Southern troops, and the traffic of Chachow and Swatow Railway has been suspended for four days already, and the Government troops at Chachow can only communicate with Swatow by water."

Charge Against Bernard Dillon.
At Marlborough-street Police Court, before Mr. Mead, Bernard Dillon, 27, of the Machine Gun Corps (husband of Miss Marie Dillon), was charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Antoine Prete in Regent-street. It was stated that Dillon was at the Cafe Royal, Regent-street, on Tuesday night, and because Prete had remonstrated with him for persisting in occupying a seat at a table which he (Prete) had left temporarily, Dillon lifted up a small soda-water bottle and struck him on the head with it knocking him down. Prete, who had to be treated in hospital, appeared in Court with a bandaged head. Mr. Mead committed the prisoner for trial, allowing bail in the sum of £30.

A Cricket Lecture.
Mr. G. Leslie Bannerman (barrister), cousin of those famous cricketers, Charles and Alexander Bannerman, recently, says a London exchange, in lecturing to the members of the Incorporated Photographic Society, at the Ophthalmic Institute "On Recollections of a Reporter," said: "That although a reporter's work was varied and entertaining in itself, it was as necessary for him to have his recreations as any other member of the community. Referring to cricket, he asked who was there among them who did not remember the elation felt at making a brilliant catch which disposed of a dangerous batsman; who did not feel proud of a smart piece of fielding which saved a boundary when runs were precious; who did not remember the trepidation with which he encountered his first over in a match for fear that he might earn the unenviable and dreaded 'duck'? All these emotions had their influence in the discharge of the duties of Press men, and enabled them more creditably to discharge them. It was universally recognised that cricket taught men to 'Play the game'; it might, therefore, be said to be the one national pastime of England by which men learned straightforward and honorable dealing which were characteristics of Englishmen all the world over. He therefore, urged participation in the game of cricket, whose chief charm was its appeal to the sporting proclivities of mankind, for was it not an axiom that it possessed 'vigorous uncertainties'?"

WINES AND SPIRITS

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Case No. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Burgundy Beurre
3 Bot. St. Estephe Claret
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry
1 Port Superior Light Invalid

1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 Very Old Liqueur Scotch
Whisky "E" Quality
1 Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 Gin
1 Orange Curacao

Case No. 3—\$32.

1 Bot. St. Marceau Champagne
1 Old Brown Sherry "E" Quality
1 Bot. Superior Old Port "D" Quality
1 Bot. Very Fine Old Brown Brandy
1 "E" Quality
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1 Bot. Gin
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Tel. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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BIRTH.

NELSON.—On December 13th, at 4 Saiwan Terrace, Quarry Bay, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nelson, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

THE REAL SINNERS.

In all the recent references which have been made by British statesmen to the Allied war aims, two points have emerged more definitely than others—namely, that our quarrel is more with the German Autocracy than with the misguided German people, and that what we require is some specific assurance and guarantee that the tragedies of the present shall never recur again. This war and the incidents that preceded it have shown us that the German Imperialists, from the Kaiser downward, are not to be in any way trusted, that their word counts for nothing, and that, when it pays them, they will never hesitate to go back on the most solemn pact to which they have signed their names. These are the circumstances which have been the root cause of the war, and it is nothing but wise reasonableness that the Allies should seek so to gain the upper hand over the enemy as to be able to be in a position to dictate conditions which will save the world, Germany included, from any repetition of the horrors through which we are now passing.

Some few days ago, Lord Robert Cecil very clearly stated the position when he spoke of the fundamental evil in Germany being State idolatry—the placing of the State above everything else: above religion, morality and even common justice. The same note was struck by Mr. Asquith in his Birmingham speech two days ago, when he said that what we are concerned with is the system which enthrones force as the sovereign authority and which holds itself free, in the pursuit of its supposed interests, to falsify, deride or supersede, according to the exigencies of the hour, the most solemn pacts. That is precisely the system which Britain and her Allies have set themselves out to uproot, and they will never rest until that end is achieved in all its entirety. As Mr. Asquith said in his famous Guildhall speech some three months after war broke out, we do not intend to sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed. That is the ground upon which the Entente nations take their stand, and these are the influences which they have sworn to make an end of. Not only is it a question of flouting the most solemn Treaties, but, coincident with that attitude, we have on the part of the German rulers a deliberate policy of gulling their own people—blinding them as to the true purposes of German Imperialism and, as Mr. Asquith has truly said, keeping them in the dark as to the Allies' real purposes in war and peace. The question is how long the German people will remain content to be bamboozled in this way. The Southern Germans, we know, have never had any deep affection for the Prussian Junkers, and it is not without some justification that we see, in these times, the Republican journal *Freie Zeitung* openly declaring that the former would be the first to join in any rising against the Prussian German Government and the Kaiser. Straws show which way the wind is blowing, and the printing of comments of this character is sufficient to show that all Germans are not so keen in support of the Kaiser's goings-on as the German militarists would have us believe.

It is now as clear as the noonday sun that the responsibility for continuing the war lies with the German Imperialists, who have insight enough to realise that victory for the Allies will mean the downfall of all their ambitions of world-dominion. These are the men who have brought all this suffering and anguish on the world and at whose command submarines and Zeppelin crews have gone forth to slay the helpless and innocent. They are the arch-criminals of the war, and it is with them that the Allies have to reckon. We can therefore conceive of no lasting peace which does not include in its conditions the absolute overthrow of this band of mischief makers, the chief of whom is the Kaiser himself. When we have some assurance that we can treat with the German people, then we may feel inclined to talk of peace.

A Football Nuisance.

On more than one occasion the Telegraph has called attention to the nuisance caused by a band of young Chinese hoodlums who make a practice of congregating on the open space in front of the City Hall for a game of football. While we have no wish whatever to see the youths prevented from playing, recognising that while doing this they are doing nothing worse, we cannot help but think that there are better sites in the Colony where the game could be played and where passers-by would not be subjected to annoyance. That these youthful ones are no respecters of persons is obvious from the fact that only the other day a lady going to a meeting of the City Hall Work Party found it impossible to cross the open ground for fear of being knocked down or receiving an unceremonious blow from the football. Notwithstanding that she made a wide detour, she narrowly escaped being hit when one of the boys lustily kicked the ball, which escaped the lady by a few inches. If this is not sufficient for Police interference, then we would ask that steps be taken to move the boys to some more appropriate spot on account of the disturbance they cause to gentlemen in their offices in the vicinity. A hawker who dares to put his baskets down and sell his wares anywhere in this vicinity is hauled up before the Magistrate. Then why should rowdy lads be permitted to play their rough-and-tumble games here?

Economic Defeat.

It is very gratifying to be assured that our public men in high places are fully alive to the fact that there are other ways besides those of ordinary warfare of successfully injuring the enemy and particularly the Germans. This fact is not only being kept in mind, as Mr. Bonar Law has been pointing out in the House of Commons and Mr. Fisher, ex-Minister of Trade and Customs in New Zealand, in his lecture on "Imperial Trade," but it will most certainly also be acted upon. What is to be kept in mind is that economically the Allies are in an unassailable position to injure the enemy. As Mr. Bonar Law says the "longer the war lasts the less raw material will there be to go round" and, as he added, "as the Allies will naturally help themselves first, the less will there be for Germany." A similar point was made by Sir Edward Carson at the Colonial Institute. He also expressed a hope that will be sympathetically shared throughout the Empire, namely, that no "British shipyards be allowed" to build for any country until the whole of our losses are replaced.

"Peaceful Penetration."

It may be that the advocacy of these pointessours of selfishness, but, whether it does so or not, there can be no gainsaying the fact that the time has long since arrived for the British, so far as Great Britain and the British Empire is concerned, to think more of their country's welfare and of the welfare of the Empire. If we had not been blind to our own interests and even more blind to the crafty "penetration" of the Germans, who were allowed to obtain a footing and to exploit many of the resources of wealth that ought to have been reserved for the British, and the British alone, it is not improbable that the Germans never would have been in a position arrogantly to set out to attempt to dominate the world. This "peaceful penetration" was taking place for many years, not only in various parts of the Empire—in India and in every Colony but we possessed—but even in England and in the heart of England—the very metropolis itself. It is humiliating to the extreme to ponder over the fact that German practically had possession of "three-fourths of London and of almost every other city in the country." Such a state of affairs is, of course, intolerable, and never again can the old easy-going methods be resorted to. Britons must realise—and in this war they have realised it—that they must deem it their paramount duty to be true to themselves and to the glorious heritage bequeathed to them by their forefathers.

DAY BY DAY.

FOR MODES OF FAITH LET
OUR ZEALOTS FIGHT. HIS
CAN'T BE WRONG WHOSE LIFE IS
IN THE RIGHT.—Pope.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the Battle of Colenso.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

An Accident.

A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received owing to a piece of machinery falling on him.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—
St. Stephen's College, \$100;
Chinese Congregational Church, \$19.14.

Boatman Robbed.

A boatman has reported to the Police that yesterday, whilst his boat was near Chinese territory, five robbers boarded the craft, and, transferring all the cargo to other small boats, made off. All the men were armed. The goods stolen total \$600.

Bishop Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria and family have moved down from the Peak and are now in residence at St. Paul's College. The Bishop will on Sunday conduct Divine Service at 12.50, at the Hongkong Defence Corp. Camp, weather permitting. He will preach at St. Andrew's Kowloon at 6 p.m.

Man in a Telescopic Ventilator.

It was stated to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that a Chinese, who was charged with being a stowaway in board a ship, had hidden himself in a telescopic ventilator. Inspector Gordon said the man was stuck right down the cowl and had to be pulled out by Sergeant Wills. The man had some gambling implements in his baggage, and a stick for drawing in the cash, so devised as to permit of cheating. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Optimism Cases.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 10 tael of opium. The defendant's excuse was that a friend had given him a parcel at Szwatow to bring to Hongkong. He did not know it contained opium. A Revenue Officer stated that he searched the defendant's luggage and found the opium. A fine of \$1,000, or in default, four months' hard labour, was imposed. Another Chinese who was charged with possessing nine tael of opium was fined \$75, or, in default, one month in gaol.

"At Home" to Soldiers.

The Wigwag Lawn Tennis Club was "at home" to a party of men from the Middlesex Battalion on Wednesday afternoon. The men, who were accompanied by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, C.F., spent a most enjoyable afternoon. Lady members of the Club were present in large numbers, and some very interesting games were played. Tea was provided, the arrangements therefore being in the hands of Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Miller. The visitors greatly appreciated the hospitality shown them, and one and all had a most happy afternoon. No doubt other Clubs will follow suit as occasion offers.

WAITED LONG ENOUGH.

At the Szwatow Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who was appearing for a man against whom there was a claim for wages, asked for an adjournment. Mr. Faithfull, for plaintiff, said that the wages covered a period of two years. He thought plaintiff had waited long enough. Mr. Gardiner said that plaintiff had not seemed to be in any hurry to get the money. Mr. Faithfull:—For all my friend knows, my client may wish to leave the Colony. Mr. Gardiner retorted that very probably he did, as there was an original claim against him. The case was adjourned.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Why Not Exile Them All.

To most of the world outside the territories of Germany and her dupes the Kaiser is already regarded as the Lifer of Europe.

His enormities have been without parallel in history, and his infamous plots have degraded a nation which once was great and powerful. His crimes, however, have only brought him disaster and the world's contempt and scorn, and even in Germany itself there is a powerful section of opinion which would gladly shake itself free from his malignant influence.

The very commendable suggestion that the Kaiser and his parasitic brood should be bundled neck and crop out of Germany finds a prominent place in the *Leipzig Volkszeitung*—which, it should be explained, quotes it without comment from the *Freie Zeitung*, the German republican journal at Bern:—

Among the Social Democrats of Germany, and particularly among those in the south, there is much more independence of thought than is generally supposed.

It is not at all unusual, for instance, to hear them declare: "We should be the first to join in a rising of the people against the Prussian German Government and against the Kaiser."

In South Germany the authorities are not now sure even of the army, after its very equivocal attitude on the occasion of the troubles of last year, in the Marienplatz at Munich; when a third of the rioters were soldiers.

The South Germans, who have never professed much love for the Hohenzollerns, would willingly send into exile—and to-day rather than to-morrow—the whole imperial family, who, they say, "have always brought more misfortune than happiness to the German people."

Without going quite so far as this, *Vorwärts* urges that at least the Kaiser's claws should be clipped.

The Kaiser cannot be congratulated on his advisers. After the fall of Bethmann-Hollweg the Kaiser's entourage counselled him to appoint von Tiritz or Prince Balue as his successor. The Kaiser declined both on the plea that they were equally impossible politically.

The monarch's anonymous advisers then substituted for these two men, who were too well-known, a man too little known. The Kaiser accepted Dr. Michaelis, whom he hardly knew, because in the circle of his friends, it may as well be admitted, he could find no one better.

The method adopted in the selection of Chancellors is bad, and must be abandoned. Instead of consulting his courtiers the Kaiser should resolutely consult the representatives of the people. It is said that if he acted thus he would run the risk of being reduced to a mere show Kaiser. This may be so, but this danger is as nothing to the very much greater danger involved to the State by the chaotic confusion of its political affairs.

It is even possible that the people would gain by a change from a strictly personal to a more decidedly constitutional monarchy.

The frankness is not surprising from a professedly Socialist journal, but, strangely enough, even the *Vossische Zeitung* is in much the same mood:—

Absolute anarchy prevails in the Government where von Capelle on the one part and Helfferich on the other, either unacquainted with the ideas—if he has any—of the Chancellor, or, if knowing, disapproving of them, consider themselves free to act as their own fancy may lead them.

The Reichstag and the Government are both equally to blame. One has failed as ignominiously as the other at the decisive moment.

The disappearance of von Capelle may be considered certain. Will my hopeful old Helfferich will go. But even then what result can we expect to follow? Really none whatever.

The situation will remain as intolerable as it was, and the nation and its most vital interest will be sacrificed to a scandalous set of political jugglers.

The marvel of marvels, however, is the semi-official "*Cologne Gazette*," which says:—

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), state:—
Special Duty

Twenty-one constables, with Inspectors or Sergeants in charge, will be detailed by Warning Officers of No. 2 Company for duty between 2.45 p.m. and midnight at the Fair to be held on the Kowloon Cricket Ground on New Year's Day.

Uniform.

Members for whom orders for new uniform have been issued are directed to attend without delay at Noordin's for fitting. The last sentence of Departmental Order 64 is to be altered so as to read:—"Uniform must be worn by defaulters when appearing before a Magistrate, Disciplinary Board, or any Superintendent."

Appointment.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police approves the appointment of Mr. T. F. Hoagh, A.S.P. (R), to be Adjutant of the Police Reserve Force with effect from December 15, 1917.

Strength.

P. C. 707 J. A. Pearson is invalided out as from this date.

It is with a feeling of relief that the German people see the curtain dropping over the debates of the Reichstag, for the last pieces played in public on that stage were far from an edifying spectacle.

Nobody is free from the reproach of having acted contrary to the sentiment and the will of the people neither the Left nor the Right, nor the Government, which has shown a lamentable lack of skill—the most essential quality in the political direction of a country.

The general impression is one of discord, of a discontent that is gnawing its way into every section of the nation. It is a situation that is far from reassuring at a time when the final victory sways so perilously in the balance.

The *Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten* adds its quota:—

We have extended our frontiers right into the enemy country, and the enemy's repeated assaults are smashed against our resistance. Nevertheless, at home, right in port... even, the imperial bark is drifting aimlessly, without a pilot, at the mercy of the ungovernable waves and of irresponsible political struggles.

This is not alone shameful and ridiculous, it is a situation as dangerous as it is unsupportable. Who will put an end to it?

Some drastic step must be taken, and taken soon, for the question has become one of life and death.

German ways are so crooked that it is quite possible, as is suggested by a sedate weekly review, that the quarrel in the German Press between the P.N. Germanists, the Socialists, the sham-Socialists, the Tiritists, the Kahlmannites, and all the rest of the menagerie is intended purely for foreign consumption. All the same, it is not very likely, and in any circumstances it is a very noteworthy and significant symptom.

Herr Paul Rohrbach, like Paul Bolo and other, has his eye on our pacifists. He writes in the *Deutsche Politik*:—

It is scarcely possible to divide the nations and the Governments which are in league against us, but what is possible is to discover among these different nations elements with which we could discuss a peace calculated to safeguard the vital interests of Germany.

It is in this connection that England has quite a particular interest for us, although the other Entente nations must not be neglected either. There are in England certain political groups to whom the idea of giving satisfaction to Germany is not at all repugnant. There are others, however, who in no circumstances would be inclined to accept this view.

Lloyd George, for example, would unchain all the furies of hell rather than give us satisfaction of any kind.

It is evident therefore, that this useful, nay, most essential, task is deserving of the concentrated attention and energies of our best politicians, nor should a moment be lost in taking it in hand.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

What is the secret of Germany's prolonged resistance? According to a writer in one of the American papers, it is to be found in her superb system of transportation. The Allies possess every other advantage over Germany. They have a preponderance of soldier power, a preponderance of munitions, a preponderance of wealth and resources, but they do not have a better organisation of transport and supply. Had Russia been as adequately provided with railroads as Germany, it is probable that the war would have ended at least two years ago. France and Belgium are well supplied with railroads, but the Belgian railroads are now advantageously the Germans. England and America are well supplied with railroads, but they cannot supply their troops at the front by this means. They are forced to rely upon the old main high-road of human travel, the sea, and here the German submarine enters the situation. Could the Atlantic be replaced by a broad plain and several good trunk railroads, the United States within two years could have five or ten million trained and equipped men constantly supplied with every necessity of warfare facing the Germans on the Western front.

The Centenary of John Leech, perhaps the greatest caricaturist since Hogarth, recalls the interesting fact that on one occasion his life was saved by hypnotism, the practitioner being his friend, Charles Dickens. Leech had lain for some days and nights without sleep in the novelist's house at Broadstairs, where he had been taken seriously ill and the doctors began to despair of his life. Under these circumstances, his host assayed to try, as it was then called, Magnetism, and succeeded in throwing the artist into a deep sleep which ensured his recovery. Foster relates the incident in his "Life," but he does not tell us what other intimates of the novelist knew, that he was keenly interested in occult phenomena and accustomed to practise hypnotism successfully on his own children.

We have heard Mr. Gerard's stories of the Kaiser but this little picture of his New Nobility is too good to lose. There was an evening party at the Colonial Minister's house one night last winter, when a large German, who turned out to be a Grand Duke, showed across the room, with very German manners, some insulting things about America. "You are the American Ambassador," he shouted to Mr. Gerard, "and I want to tell you so-and-so, and so-and-so." He spoke in a voice so loud, Mr. Gerard wrote, "and slapped his chest so hard, that everyone in the room stopped his conversation in order to hear. As he wore on his breast the Orders of the Black Eagle, Red Eagle, Elephant and Seraphim, when he struck all this menagerie the rattle alone was quite loud." When Mr. Gerard reminded the large Grand Duke about treaties, the duke shouted back, "We care nothing for treaties, and the Ambassador answered, 'That is what they all say.'"

A number of our present English postage stamps, such as the 5d., 6d., 7d., and 8d., have as part of their design the red of Mercury, known as the caduceus, on each side of the King's portrait. The reason for placing this on the stamps is that it is considered a very appropriate symbol of those things that are represented by a postage stamp and the modern postal service generally. Mercury, or, as the Greeks called him, Hermes, was the messenger of the gods and so his rod with the wings at the top came to be regarded as a symbol of the speed so very necessary in a postal service. Then the caduceus was also the symbol of peace and prosperity, which also go hand in hand with a highly developed postal organisation, and Mercury being the god of commerce, his rod is further regarded as the symbol of commerce, and increased commerce has been both the cause and the result of the modern postal system. No more appropriate sign, therefore, could be used on a postage stamp.

A SERBIAN HERO.

Remarkable Life-Story
Told in a Train.

"For a Serbian you speak remarkably good Turkish," I observed to an elderly man of swarthy and furrowed features in a frayed semi-military uniform and Serbian cap, who sat opposite to me. We were in a third-class carriage of the slow train that runs between the Serbian front and Salonica," writes the Times special correspondent at Salonica.

"The person I addressed had entered the carriage at N—, and his conversation was conducted in fluent and idiomatic Turkish, spoken with the intonation and accent of a born Stambouli. My remark was uttered in the same language. It made him start, for I was also wearing the Serbian cap.

"How did you come to be so benevolent?" I continued.

"Turkish, he replied, 'I have known from my childhood up, but the school in which I learnt most was the Grand Central Prison of Stambul, in which over three years of my life were spent."

"But one more question. What led to your being in goal there?" was needed to draw from my talkative vis-a-vis the story of his life, which I will give in his own words:—

"I was born, he told me, '60 years ago, at Kessen (or, as the Turks call it, Kessan), of pure Serbian stock. My father was a merchant, and had amassed by trade a fortune quite respectable as fortunes go in Northern Macedonia, and I inherited it when he died. In my hunting excursions, which led me even to the borders of Albania, I soon learned that those oppressors of the poor were the favorite victims of the brigand bands—the corrupt official, the rapacious landlord 'bey,' the unjust tax collector, and the grasping usurer, who flourished in the good old days of Turkish misrule. As for the outlaws, were they not the only real redressers of injustice, the only check on official wickedness, in a country whose judges were the aiders and abettors of the criminal class."

"How I became one of them and was plunged into the life and wild excitement and hardship which finally landed me in a Turkish prison is too long a story for me to tell. It is enough to say that after years of conflict with the Bulgarian armed bands, known as Komitadjis, the hope of throwing off the hated yoke of the Sultan seemed likely to lead to an alliance between Serbia and Bulgarians, when in 1895 the emissaries of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee approached us with the object of common action."

"I was now sent as delegate of all the Serbian Komitadjis bands to Rodosto, and there my luck deserted me. My steps had been dogged by Abdul Hamid's spies, and at our very first meeting the house was surrounded by gendarmes, and our whole party was sent handcuffed to Constantinople. We were marched to the Central Prison, and there put in iron, where we were during the 38 weary months that elapsed until the day of our trial."

"But apart from the ill of my shackled ankles and the confinement in a vile atmosphere, I cannot truthfully say that my lot was as cruel as might have been anticipated, for my Turkish gaolers were, on the whole, not unkind. Perhaps the fact that I had the means of rewarding their indulgence kept them in good humour. In a leather girdle which I wore next to my skin I had brought with me no less than £110,000 in Ottoman Bank notes. Out of this secret hoard I was able regularly to buy such palatable food as was supplied by a near-by restaurant, to keep myself provided with clean linen bedding, and to tip the gaolers handsomely for bringing me these luxuries."

"He was reproved by Abdul Hamid."

"My sentence was commuted to 20 years' hard labour in Tripoli for which destination I was presently embarked."

"My irons were now taken off, and when a free fight occurred

ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with St. Francis School took place last evening at the St. Patrick's Hall, kindly lent for the occasion by the Committee of the Catholic Women's League. There was a large attendance, including His Lordship Bishop Pozzani. The report was read by Mr. E. J. Noronha, while the awards were distributed by Mrs. Pollock.

During the evening, the pupils contributed a most enjoyable programme of musical and other items, all the items in which were much appreciated and gave evidence of careful training. In a pianoforte recital there were associated the Misses A. Silioe B. Tillman and A. Sim and Master B. Victor; Miss Chai Mai-chao gave a Chinese address; the Misses A. Cordeiro and L. Souza contributed a piano duet; Miss L. Sim recited "Boys," and then followed the recitation "The Grave," with accompaniments on the piano and mandoline, in which the following took part:—Misses L. Wilkinson, L. Souza and A. Sim; A. Polka Concertata was given by Misses L. Souza, A. Cordeiro, A. Sim, A. Ismail, R. Arculli, C. Camanort, H. Romjahn and L. Corcepion, while the programme concluded with a pretty operetta entitled "The White Fairy," in which the cast was:—White Fairy, Miss L. Wilkinson; Orphan Girl, Miss N. Piles; Old Woman, supposed auntie of the Little Orphan, D. Piles; Fortune-teller, K. el Arculli; Angels, Misses M. McGraun, A. Sim, A. Nissim; Accompanied by Miss L. Souza.

At the close, Mr. Noronha proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Pollock, saying her solicitude for the poor, without distinction of creed, colour or caste; and her readiness to subscribe to any charitable object had endeared her to one and all, and he hoped that she would be blessed with many years to continue her unostentatious charity.

on board at Smyrna I slipped down the ship's ladder into a rowboat and escaped.

"Three months later luck again helped me, putting me in possession of a Russian passport, and I went to Odessa. Anyhow I married and settled down to a life of comparative repose. But when the first Balkan war broke out, the call of my country was too urgent to be withstood. Tearing myself from wife and children I hastened to Serbia. There I found already gathered most of my old Komitadjis comrades. I went through all the four campaigns that ended with the terrible retreat through Albania. Through all those campaigns I passed scathless, though the Komitadjis Corps was always in the van of battle and over and over again lost heavily. But my active career was, also, cut short in the fifth campaign, that of last summer. In a mere skirmish, one of which has disabled me for ever, I am 60 years old, and no good for anything but my present job, that of unofficial and unpaid assistant to our police commissary at N—."

"The Serbian Government is too impoverished to give me a pension. However, the commissary lodges and feeds me, and, as for the rest of my needs you know that Serbians are never backward in assisting a broken comrade. God bless them all! Thank Heaven, I lack nothing. My wife and four children who joined me in Serbia after the second Balkan war, are well cared for. She and three of the children are in France, guests of the French nation. And my eldest son is one of the 300 Serbian lads who are now being educated in England. I have done my duty and am well content. When, God willing, we get back into our country, my property will, no doubt, be restored to me."

"So ended the story of this hard bitten Serb. His calm faith in our ultimate victory is shared by every Serb. Unhappily, few of the gallant corps to which he belonged will see its realization."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

TURKEYS, GEESE DUCKS,

CAPONS, CHICKENS, HAMS.

&c. &c.

SHOULD BE SENT IN AS EARLY AS
POSSIBLE TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

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CANADA.

Interesting Lecture at Helena
May Institute.

Last evening, at the Helena May Institute, a most interesting illustrated lecture was given by Mr. T. G. Taraball on "From Ocean to Ocean through Canada," the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. presiding.

In the course of his lecture, which was illustrated by some magnificent views, Mr. Taraball spoke of the immense resources of the country, traced its development and spoke of the splendid part it had taken in the war. A view of the city of Halifax was shown, and this was of particular interest on account of the terrible catastrophe which has occurred there.

Speaking of the city, Mr. Taraball said:—"Halifax is the chief naval station in America and has large and finely equipped dry docks. The harbour is six miles long and is, it is said, capable of accommodating the combined naval fleets of the world. Since the beginning of the war this city has had a very important work to do, and has quietly gone on her way, sending thousands upon thousands of Canadian soldiers and tons of ammunition across to the Mother Country, at the same time receiving thousands of wounded returning from the battle fronts to their homes. It was in this serving her country that the present appalling disaster has come to Halifax, bringing the city forcibly before our notice and sympathies. We learn with horror that of the 65,000 inhabitants over two thousand have lost their lives, five thousand have been injured and 25,000 are homeless. When we know that the ship which collided with the Belgian Relief ship carried four thousand tons of one of the highest explosives known we cannot wonder that the result is one third of Halifax in ruins."

At the close, the lecturer was warmly thanked for his most interesting discourse.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD
APPROACHING

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-sweet laxatives, form the best preventative.

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TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "Erection of a building for the Colonial Secretary's Office."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all on week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MALA
Engineer Director.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

OWING to alterations and repairs at the Power Station the supply of electricity will be shut off on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. from 7 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1917.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOC.
IATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOC.
IATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917.

By Order
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"MISHIMA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong 13th November, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Apply, stating salary, to Box 134, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PIANO UP. RIGHT by Brinsmead & Co. in perfect condition, made for the climate; price \$ 00. Apply Box No. 135 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

-- for him!

When a man can say of your Gift: "Just what I most need," then you've pleased him. How about Socks, Ties or Gloves? Any of these are sure to please, and we can show you a large selection of other articles equally acceptable.

Call and inspect them at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 120

Powell
TELEPHONE 346

NOVELTIES

IN
NECKWEAR.

Consignment of

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, the

Designs of which have been taken from the

WESTERN FRONT.

They are made in a GOOD QUALITY SILK
and are very EFFECTIVE.

NEW

"PHENIX"
RECORDS

(MADE IN ENGLAND)

80 CTS. NET

DOUBLE SIDED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Moet & Chandon," Quart	
1 "Blackberry Brandy	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Port, Superb Tawny	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quarts
1 "Cherry, Old Brown,	
1 "Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$ 31.00

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	
1 "D.O.M.	Pint
1 "Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 "Brandy, Martell's XXX	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 "Port, Tawny Dry	
2 "Claret, St. Julien	Quart
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 "Sherry "Vino de Paso"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$27.00

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 "P. ppe mint, Get Fieyes	Pint
1 "D.O.M.	
2 "Rich Old Port	
2 "Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 "Brandy 20 year Old	Quart
1 "Cherry, Amontillado W.S.	
1 "First Medoc	
1 "Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

\$23.00

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via VancouverIn connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Bedded First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Rv. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1063. DES VORUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 {MON., 31st Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 {FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 {SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Asuta Maru Capt. Inadzu	T. 16,000 {SUN., 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI., 14th Dec., at 4 p.m.
KOBE and Yokohama...	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 18th Dec.
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 232 & 233. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	12th Dec.
SERIERA MARU	18,000	14th Jan.
TENRYO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" call at Shanghai.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers:
ARVO MARU 15,500
KIYO MARU 17,300
SEIYO MARU 14,000
These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari
Arakan Bintang
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suyang	18th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong December 14, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Departs on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilbodas	Amoy	8th Dec.	14th Dec.	Kobe
Tilmanock		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai
Tiltaroom		29th Dec.	31st Dec.	

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 18th Dec., at noon.
Haikan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 21st Dec., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Sat., 15th Dec. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 18th Dec. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 18th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 20th Dec. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 21st Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Datin.

TIENTSIN LINE.—Regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Canada's Industry.
Some idea of Canada's huge industrial development as a result of the war may be gained from the estimate that its machinery equipment for manufacturing is of a capacity twice or three times greater than its home trade requirements demand. No wonder expert thought is being given to the problem of how to find employment after the war for the thousands of factories that have sprung up. Otherwise at least half the plants will have to be scrapped when war orders cease to flow in.Gold.
Writing from London on October 18, Messrs Samuel, Montagu & Co., say:—The Bank of England gold reserve against the note issue shows an increase of £607,000, as compared with last week's return. It is announced from New York that \$718,000 in gold have been engaged for shipment to Chile. The Transvaal gold output for September 1917 amounted to £3,135,697 as compared with £3,377,400 in September 1916 and £3,914,079 in August 1917. Reports received from Nome, Alaska, state that the heavy summer rainfall will help in the production of gold, owing to the operation of washing auriferous soil having been performed by natural forces. Traces of platinum, now a much more precious metal than gold, have been found in the lower Yukon.

Mention has already been made of the proposals for increasing the tonnage on the Indian service and for extending the term of drafts for encouraging exports to India by reducing the difficulties attending the question of squaring the balance of trade between Japan and India. A further measure is now suggested, and that is the encouragement of the export of South Seas commodities, especially Java sugar to India. It is said that with this end in view the Government has already induced the Mitsui, Furukawa and Suzuki firms to buy about 350,000 tons of Java sugar. India used to import a large quantity from Java, but recently the import has greatly decreased owing to the scarcity of tonnage. As a result, the price of Java sugar has fallen sufficiently to make it remunerative for vessels to be sent from this country to Java for the export of sugar to India. The price of the 350,000 tons bought for export to India by the three Japanese firms mentioned, estimated at Y 52,000,000. When freight and other charges are taken into account, the total export price will be about Y500,000. It is expected that this, if successfully carried out, will go a long way toward providing the wherewithal necessary for the importation of India cotton into this country.

Shanghai Share Market.
Messrs A. L. Anderson & Co. in their weekly share circular, dated Shanghai, December 3, state:—Business has again nearly come to a standstill, for can any improvement be hoped for until our native friends cease from quarreling up country? With a stock of twenty-two millions sycee and twelve million dollars in the port "tight money" would not at ordinary times be so strenuously insisted upon, but with sporadic outbreaks of desultory fighting between the so diers of North and South it is only to be expected that Chinese money should remain very closely in the Chinese purse. Various theories to account for the drop of the price of "rubber" in Singapore have been advanced, the most credible being the instant demand for tonnage on the Atlantic and a desire in the U.S.A. to carry on as long as possible on stocks in hand, rather than divert a vessel therefrom. "C tons," probably due to financial conditions, have lost their briskness "D cents" are neglected. To day's opening rate for T/T on London was 4/2; the Dollar rate being 72.575. Company Meetings, etc.—Almeida's annual meeting is to be held on 20th inst. when it will be recommended that a final 5% absorbing Tls. 8150.00 be paid. Tls. 14,932 written off Development and Tls. 7,778 off other accounts. Leaving Tls. 23,887.34 to be carried forward. "Layr Tawal": After dividing 3% in interim, the balance available is given as Tls. 65,372.57, of which it is proposed to expend Tls. 43,758.00 in a final 20% place Tls. 15,000 to Equalisation of Dividend, and carry forward Tls. 6,614.57. Meeting on 14th inst. Kamustings: The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Tls. 0.60, writing Tls. 24,116.20 off various accounts and carrying forward Tls. 23,825.57. The annual meeting will be held on 21st inst.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MEDALS FOR GALLIPOLI HEROES.

London, December 13. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Leslie Wilson, Mr. MacPherson stated that the question of the Imperial Government awarding a medal or decoration to the Anzacs who participated at Gallipoli was being sympathetically considered. Replying to a suggestion that a General Service Medal should be awarded to all troops who participated at Gallipoli in order to avoid discrimination between the Anzacs and the Imperial troops, Mr. MacPherson said all these relevant considerations were at present being considered.

PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET.

London, December 13. According to Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon, a Cabinet has been constituted, with General Pass as Premier, Foreign Minister and War Minister, and the Deputy, Senhor Barbosa, as Minister of the Colonies.

THE RUMANIAN ARMISTICE.

London, December 13. The text of the armistice on the Rumanian front shows that the Rumanian Army observes the armistice so long as the Russian Armies on the Rumanian front do so.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

London, December 13. Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Government has decided to yield to the popular demand for a dissolution of the Cortes and the granting of an amnesty to political offenders.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

London, December 13. According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the Government motion for a secret session of the Chamber, which the Government made a question of confidence, was passed by 274 against 65.

OUR SHIPPING OUTPUT.

London, December 13. In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that since the Admiralty Controller had been appointed in June, the output of ships repaired in dry-dock had been increased by forty-eight per cent, and repairs, fitted by forty-nine per cent. The repair and salvage organisation had proved so successful that it was being extended to the world over. Referring to shipbuilding, Sir Eric stated that if the output in December equaled the output of November, the British naval mercantile tonnage completed in 1917 would equal that of the record year of 1913, when 2,282,000 tons, of which 362,000 was naval, were built.

ENEMY WASTAGE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, December 13. Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states:—The enemy continues to mass troops and artillery in Trentino, especially on both sides of the Breno River. Allied aircraft have regularly bombed Austro-German reinforcements, but fresh contingents continually fill up the gaps. The enemy's artillery is overwhelmingly superior and has destroyed Italian defences. Many of the defenders were killed, wounded and buried, but the survivors resisted so fiercely that the enemy's losses are averaged at fifty per cent. of his strength.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OCCUPATION OF JERUSALEM.

London, December 12. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons announced that the following telegram had been received from General Allenby: Jerusalem, 2 p.m. 11th December: I entered the City officially at noon to-day with a few of my Staff, the Commander of the French and Italian detachments and the Military Attaches of France, Italy and the United States. The procession was all on foot. At Jaffa Gate I was received by guards representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, India, France and Italy. The population received me well. Guards have been placed over the Holy Places. My Military Governor is in touch with the Latin and Greek representatives. The Governor detailed an officer to supervise the Christian and Holy Places. The Mosque of Omar and surrounding area have been placed under Moslem control and a military cordon of Indian Mohammedan officers and soldiers will be established round the Mosque. Orders have been issued that no non-Moslem shall pass this cordon without permission of the Military Governor and the Moslem in charge of the Mosque.

The following Proclamation was read in my presence to the population in Arabic, Hebrew, English, French, Italian, Greek and Russian from the steps of the Citadel and posted on the walls inside: "To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity. The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the occupation of your city by my forces. I therefore here now proclaim it to be under martial law, under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary. However, lest any of you should be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired, I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of the three great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these religions for many centuries, therefore do I make known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer of whatsoever form of the three religions will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those in whose faith they are sacred." (Cheers.) Guardians have been established in Bethlehem and at Rachel's Tomb. The Tomb of Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control. The hereditary custodian of the Waki, or pious Moslem foundations at the gates of the Holy Sepulchre have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnificent act of the Califs of Omar, who protected that Church. (Cheers.)

London, December 12. A Palestine official message says:—Our line has been advanced midway between Jerusalem and Jaffa. The Gurkhas have captured Budrus and Sheikhebedrah, northward of Midjah, killing fifty Turks.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

London, December 13. Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that mercantile tonnage was now being completed at the same rate as in 1913, while the output of all classes of shipping in October and November was actually eighteen per cent. higher than the rate of the output in 1913, and the Government's plans provided for a still greater increase. Further augmentations of our mercantile tonnage were being arranged throughout the world in concert with the Allies. We are making great experiments with thousand-ton concrete barges and tugs but not larger ships. Sir Eric emphasised the necessity for developing anti-submarine and warship construction, otherwise we should be simply sending out vessels to be torpedoed by the ever-increasing force of enemy submarines. A vast extension of shipbuilding facilities was necessary in order successfully to combat submarineism. It was hoped to increase still further the output from the existing accommodation, but that was not enough, and private yards had been authorised to increase accommodation by forty-five new berths. Three new national yards were being constructed and seven would be used for construction of more highly standardised ships than had yet been undertaken. It was hoped to lay the first keel therein early next year. Thirty-four berths were being prepared. War prisoners would be employed. The total cost was estimated at \$3,887,000 sterling. Summing up, Sir Eric stated that the demands on our merchant shipping were greater than they had ever been in the war. The submarine menace was held, but was not yet mastered. Men and women were urgently needed for shipbuilding. Unless he entirely mistook the spirit of the country, the response would demonstrate to the world that our grip had tightened as the struggle continued. (Cheers.)

THE CLASH IN RUSSIA.

The Constituent Assembly Meets.

London, December 13. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Mayor has declared the Constituent Assembly open at Taurida Palace. The handful of Cadeis and Social Revolutionaries attending approved of the text of a manifesto to the people. The Assembly adjourned pending the arrival of a quorum.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT'S WORK.

London, December 13. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft bombed Bruges Dock on Tuesday night. The visibility was bad, and one of our machines is missing. We brought down an enemy machine during patrol.

BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

London, December 12. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £500,000,000 sterling, said it was estimated that the vote of credit of £400,000,000 moved on 30th October would cover the expenditure until 9th January. The new vote would bring the total voted for the year to £3,450,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the 63 days preceding the 1st December was £5,794,000, exceeding the Budget estimate by £1,383,000 daily. The total excess over the Budget estimate was £239,000,000 but £225,000,000 of this was recoverable, therefore the excess over the Budget estimate of daily expenditure was £350,000.

One of the causes of increased Army expenditure was the increase in our aviation programme, another was the large number of Indian troops employed in Mesopotamia and the largest amount was due to the advances of our armies in France and Palestine. The estimates of advances to the Dominions had not been exceeded. Referring to Russia he said no State had ever entirely repudiated its debts. It was almost certain that sooner or later there would be a stable Government. He believed a responsible Government would be ultimately established in Russia. If there were a stable Government, Russia knew that the development of its resources and prosperity would be impossible without the financial assistance of other countries and financial assistance would be impossible unless previous debts were accepted by that Government. Therefore he believed the money would be recoverable sooner or later.

NO MORE GERMAN PEACEFUL PENETRATION.

London, December 13. Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a meeting of the Colonial Institute at which the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, ex-Minister of Trade and Customs in New Zealand (1912-15) lectured on Imperial trade, said we were never again going to have peaceful penetration by the amiable Germans. Nothing was more astonishing to him than that Germany ever went to war. She had taken possession of three-fourths of London and almost every other city in the country. If the people of the British Empire ever again tolerated anything approaching to what was in vogue before the war, the latter would have been waged in vain. People talked of a League of Nations. Let us at all events begin with a League of the British Nations.

THE NAVY.

Language of Its Own.

That the Navy has a language of its own just as every school has its own slang and nicknames, is a point insisted upon by Mr. Gerald Fiennes in a charming "Wonder Book of the Navy" (see 61), just issued by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. "The Globe" had recently something to say about naval slang, but there is always something fresh to say when it is so charmingly put as in this case.

You must not say a midshipman is "on the Iron Duke," because he is in her, just as you must not say he is "on a torpedo" when you mean he is on a torpedo-boat destroyer. You may say that H.M.S. does forty knots an hour or she does forty knots, but you must not say "forty knots an hour," because knot is a term which comprehends both time and distance, and, moreover, a nautical mile means 2,000 yards and not merely the land lubber's 1,700 yards.

A naval commander is addressed as Captain and his junior officers as Mr., or as Esq., or letters, with the name of the ship after. Nevertheless, the captain

is spoken of colloquially, not addressed, as "the old man," "the owner," and "the skipper," and the commander is called on the lower deck "the bloke." Similarly, the first lieutenant is "No. 1" or "Jimmy the One," the gunnery lieutenant is "Guns" or "gunnery Jack," the torpedo lieutenant is "Torps," and the navigating lieutenant is "the pilot." The paymaster is called "the pay," or "the passer," a reminiscence of the days when his office was called the purser, just as the chaplain is called in agreement with the Army "the padre," or "Holy Joe." The practice of calling the officer in charge of physical instruction "the India Rubber" is apt but not universal.

There are other naval names which easily explain their origin, such as calling the gunner "blue light" or "wade" and the boatswain "Tommy Pipes." The master-at-arms is "jaunty" is no doubt an adaptation of gent's arms, just as calling the ship's police "the cornerers" has an obvious reference to the quality of constabulary boots.

The signalmen are naturally "bunting" "towers," and the wireless ratings "sparks," whilst the stokers are "clinker-knockers." Calling the marines "jollies" or

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of December 13 as follows:—

Long Chai-kwong has issued a circular notice stating that he has complied with the Central Government's order to take up the post in Kingchow of Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. His principal object is to keep order in the various places and to protect the people; therefore those who refuse to be amenable to control and who create terror should be punished according to law. To the Central Government he must try to carry out its peaceful intentions and to the Military Government he will try his best to come to an understanding.

A special envoy from Leung Chai-kwong has arrived at Canton to consult with the Tsuchin on important matters. The interview lasted a few hours.

The Magistrate of Po Ning district has reported to the Government that a body of troops has looted his yamen and taken away everything of value, to the amount of over \$3,000.

The Tsuchin has ordered an extra tax on salt of \$1 per bale, called by the name of "Pleasant Voluntary Subscription," but the merchants only agree to pay 50 cents on each bale.

The Hing Tack Co. has secured the Shan Pui and Po Pui lottery monopoly at \$2,980,000 per year, besides \$200,000 for official presents and \$400,000 as merit money.

Owing to the approach of the New Year the Superintendent of Police has sent a number of police in civil dress to protect the China section of the Canton-Kowloon railway.

About 100 Chinese volunteers from a broad have arrived at Canton and offered their services to Dr. Sun, who has accepted them with pleasure.

"leathernecks" refers to the restrictions of land costume, as does calling the sergeant of marines the major. It is equally clear that if the blue marines are "bullocks," the red marines should be called "tankeys." To call the sick bay stewards "poultrie mixers" is an evident copy from the Army, while an elementary effort at rhyming slang causes the engine-room artificers to emerge as "tiffes."

It passes the wit of man to know why the Navy speaks of itself as Andrew unless it is a reference to the blue cross flag. Portsmouth is invariably "Pompey" and Plymouth or Devonport "Gassale." Chatham has no corresponding name, but its men are called "Chatham Rats."

Many visitors to the seaside have noticed with what regularity the enigma is hoisted by the Navy at 8 a.m. and lowered at 6 p.m. On a warship the band plays the National Anthem, the guards present arms, and the officers and ship's company facing aft, salute. If in a foreign port the National Anthem of the country follows, and as a compliment that of any other ships of war which may happen to be in port.

At a naval mess the King's health is always drunk sitting, unless there are foreign guests to dinner, when it may be drunk standing, lest they might misunderstand and deem us disrespectful to the Sovereign. As a matter of fact, it is by Royal order that naval officers drink the King's health seated. King William IV. was a tall man, and in trying to stand to his toast in the old-wooden ships it is said that he banged his head against the low roof, and thereupon decreed that he and his naval officers should sit.

Mr. Piennes thinks that as men go into the Navy from father to son, their nicknames are handed on too just as Caesar and Pompey. At any rate every Watson in the Service is Champy, and every Clark is "Nobody," every Green is "Shiner," every Martin is "Pincher," every Miller is "Dusky," and every Gentry is "Dawbin." It is very similar in the sister Service, and we have an impression that it is the same in school nicknames, and it is probably associated with the force of habit to which Abbott and Seely very cruelly ascribed the use of slang altogether—it saves the trouble of thinking.—The Globe.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, 14th of December, 1917, state:—

Business during the week has been on a large scale, partly due to profit-taking and liquidation of the Settlement. Several stocks in consequence weakened temporarily. Deferred Indos have again been largely dealt in and in view of the high prices ruling at Home would appear to be a good purchase at present rate.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are steady at \$600 after sales at the rate.

Fire and Marine Insurances.—China Fire is now quoted at \$121, and Hongkong Fire is unchanged and without business at \$310. Unions have been sold at \$735, but there are more offering. A few Cantons changed hands at \$300. North China can be placed in small lots at Tls. 115 and Yangtze at \$205 (Exch: 73).

Shipping.—Deferred Indos have again been subject to big fluctuations. After sales at \$145, the market dropped to \$140, but at this rate a strong demand set in, causing a rise in the price to \$145.

Cash shares are scarce, but a considerable business has been done forward, the highest rate touched for March delivery being \$157. Preferred shares are required for at \$33, being the equivalent of their par value of \$5. Douglasses have receded to \$79 sellers. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$18 and are still offering. "Shell" Transports are obtainable at \$115/- with no buyers over \$112/6.

R. Fineries.—China Sugars are required for and sales have taken place at \$89 and \$90 for the Settlement. Malabars have further strengthened to \$36 buyers. Dock, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been ruling weak and were sold as low as \$121, but a better demand is setting in and business has been done at \$125/2. February. Shanghai Docks still remain dull, buyers only offering Tls. 73. Kowloon Wharves dropped from \$85 to \$80, but are stronger at the close with a good enquiry for forward shares, and there are now buyers for cash at \$92.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have advanced to \$90. Central Estates are also in demand at this figure. West Points have changed hands at the improved rate of \$81. Hongkong Hotels continue in demand at \$80. Humphreys' Estates are required for at \$575, but there are none offering.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at \$48 and China Lights at \$33. Low Level Tramways have been dealt in at \$750.

Mining.—Langkats have buyers at Tls. 14. Railways are still obtainable at \$40s. Small sales of Reabs have occurred at \$250.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai Cottons advanced to Tls. 122, but buyers at the close are only offering Tls. 119. Ewes Cottons, on the announcement of the excellent result of the year's working, rose to Tls. 178 and business was done for March at Tls. 183. The net profit for the year amounts to Tls. 854,000—which the Directors recommend to be apportioned as follows:—To write off Tls. 125,000; to place to Reserve Tls. 150,000; to place to Equalisation of Dividend Fund Tls. 125,000; to place to Renewals and Repairs Tls. 50,000; to place to War Funds Tls. 50,000; to pay a Bonus to staff Tls. 20,000 and to carry forward to new account Tls. 4,000. Kunyiks have risen to Tls. 15.80 and Yengtezepeos to Tls. 6.80.

Miscellaneous.—The only sales reported in this section are in Green Island Cements at \$750, at which rate there are buyers, otherwise there is no change.

Straits Rubber Quotations.—The Straits rubber market is weaker and almost all quotations are lower. The following are to-day's cable prices:—Malakoff \$4.50, Kempas \$8.90, Ayer Panas \$11.25, Kedabs \$3.90, Alor Gajahs \$4.40, Radellas \$12.50, Tapahs \$20.50, Changkat Serdangs \$9.00, Ayer Moleks \$2.70, New Serendangs \$4.50, Pejams \$15.50 and Sandycrofts \$4.60, all Straits Currency.

Unions, b. \$735. Indos Deferred, b. \$148. China Sugars, b. \$90. H.K. Wharves, b. \$92. Kowloon Docks, b. \$122.

Straits Rubber Dividends.—Changkat Serdangs have declared a 2nd interim of 8 per cent. for year ending 31st January, 1918. Trafalgar Limited has declared a 1st interim of 5 per cent. for year ending 31st March, 1918.

Forward Settlement Days.—December Settlement Day will be next Friday, 21st instant.

Exchange.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/11 and on Singapore 126/- Bar silver (ready) is quoted at 42 1/4. The Bank's 3 d/s buying on Shanghai is 70.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Still More or Less Flat.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. report as follows under date of the 8th instant:—

Since we last reported on the 24th ultimo, our market has remained more or less flat, and there has not been a very large amount of business transacted on trip charter basis. For time charter, however, the demand is still strong and fixtures have been made for small and medium sized outsiders for periods up to six months. There has been good offering for Norwegian tonnage with wide limits, at very handsome figures for owners, but the latter are handicapped in actually coming to business, in consequence of having to refer to their authorities.

We advised the closing of the Saigon/Hongkong rate in our last report as \$80 cents per picul, and this was followed by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at the same rate.

At this figure the rate has remained to nearly the end of the period under review, with no further fixtures reported, when offers came into the market at five cents higher.

Exports of Rice.—From Saigon from the 1st of January to 2nd November, amounted to 832,704 tons, as compared with 827,090 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice, stands at \$3.20 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for November/December shipment.

Saigon/Philippines:—There have been offers in this direction but no business is reported.

Saigon/Java:—Nothing to report.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—When last reported this rate stood at \$0.75/\$0.55, for inside outside the Bar loading respectively, but the rate strengthened to \$1.15 for inside the Bar loading by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at this figure.

Coal:—The demand is not very strong, and the Japan/Hongkong rate remains as per our last report, with no fixtures reported.

Fixtures Hongkong/Hongkong:—One small outsider (six trips) at \$10.00 per ton; one medium sized outsider (two trips) at \$10.00 per ton; two medium sized outsiders at \$10.00 per ton; one small outsider at \$10.00 per ton.

CRICKET.

The following will represent the University in a friendly match against the Hongkong Cricket Club, on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on noon on Saturday:—A. H. Ramniah (Capt.), G. E. Marley, R. A. Ponsoby, Fane, K. Brayshaw, J. M. Jack, F. A. Edmond, W. Gittins, J. D. Wright, D. K. Smy, G. Hall and Chesh Toon Lock.

The following will represent C. R. C. against K. O. C. on Saturday at 2.15 p.m., on the former's ground at Causeway Bay:—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), Ng Sze Yuen, Un Hsu Fan, Ho Wing Kin, Yew M. Chun, Kwok Shin Yung, H. Ching, Wong Kwok Kwan, Wong Po Keung, Wei Lee San and G. Lee.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Seamen Demand Punishment for Muns' Barbarity.

Some very interesting speeches were delivered at the seamen's mass meeting which was held at the Albert Hall, London, to protest against German outrages at sea and to demand that adequate punishment be administered to the perpetrators of the foul deeds. Commander A. E. Houghton, R.N.R., president of the Mercantile Marine Service Association of Liverpool, in supporting a resolution that was proposed by Lord Beresford, who presided, said:—Since the days of long ago, when the ships of the East India Company sailed the blue waters of the Eastern Mediterranean with their cargoes of gold, silver, ivory, spices, and peacocks, the seamen of the seamen of civilised nations have been kept bright and unsoftened with its motto of duty, honour, and humanity, but it has been clouded, besmirched, befouled, and degraded by the deeds of that people whose "good old God" looks on with a smile of benign approval at the ruthless massacre of non-combatants, women and children, and little babes at their mother's breast. Are we to wipe off the tablets of our memory the horrors of the Lusitania, Falaba, Perle, the hospital ships Britannia, Salta, Gloucester Castle, and others, the cold-blooded murder of Captain Fryatt and Nurse Cavell, and the crowding act of infamy in the wholesale murder of the crew of the Belgian Prince? No matter what may be done by politicians, "place hunters," and "clingers to office," if peace is declared, no British seaman will, for at least a generation, ever clasp in the hand of friendship the blood-stained fingers of the willing accomplices of the arch-assassin of Berlin. (Cheers.) More than a hundred years ago, when at war with France, (our present gallant ally), the raiders of that country destroyed or captured many vessels of our Mercantile Marine, but they fought with clean hands, and were always looked upon as an honourable foe, and I believe I am correct in stating that on no occasion was a British fishing boat attacked. If it is necessary for me to have a spiritual home in addition to my home in Liverpool, let it be in France, but not in Germany. And what of those traitors in our midst, who have the effrontery to continue to accept salaries from the country they are doing their best to betray and bring to ruin? Our "German" must not be humiliated. To Hades with such a gospel and with the despicable creatures who preach that gospel. Far better that our trade with Germany should go to perdition in a cataclysm of ruin rather than we should blacken our souls, outrage our consciences, and insult the thousands of our dead comrades lying stiff and stark beneath the waters of all the oceans of the world. Captain J. W. Grace, chairman of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool, also speaking to the resolution, said:—I feel sure you will appreciate the great difficulty I have

in following each breezy speech which had completely taken the wind out of my sails. But there were two things of which they cannot deprive me, and that is, first, the great honour I have as a sailor in being invited to address such a large audience, and secondly, my great responsibility in speaking on behalf of the members of such a noble profession as the captains and officers of the British Merchant Service. I am perfectly certain that the promoters of the scheme of building this great hall never imagined for one moment that it would ever be used by the citizens of London to protest against the wholesale murders in our own land of innocent men, women, and children by a foreign foe. Yet, in this 20th century, we are met to-night to protest against those crimes committed by a nation which three years ago was credited with being civilised. They are not civilised. (Hear, hear.) They are degenerate, who have outclassed the House of Attila. Under the cloak of civilisation they had built a man machine which had for its object the conquest of the world, an object which was only frustrated by our "contemptible little Army"—(cheers)—that little band of heroes who turned the tide of this war in the first few weeks. Has it ever occurred to you that that expression of the Germans was one of the few occasions when the enemy were right? It was a contemptible little Army in numbers compared with the German hosts, but what it lacked in numbers it made up for in British bulldog grit and determination—(cheers)—a spirit which permeates the whole of our forces—Navy, Army and Merchant Service. When Germany thinks of the British Army she has an attack ofague, and when she contemplates the British Navy and Mercantile Marine she has a fit of the blues. (Laughter.) On the sea Germany is staking the gambler's last throw on the submarine campaign, in the hope of destroying our Merchant Service, knowing, as we do, that if our Merchant Service is destroyed we cannot carry on this war. She is destroying a lot of our ships, in many cases without warning, and he war lasts another twenty years she may even destroy them all, but no matter how long the war lasts she will never destroy the morale of the captains, officers and crews of the Merchant Service. They are determined as ever to see this thing through to a victorious end, in spite of the U boat menace or any other menace from the Germans. (Cheers.) But our sailors are paying a big price for their loyalty and patriotism, and when we read of the Belgian Prince and others, can we be surprised that our sailors are dying out for vengeance for the calculated and cold-blooded murders of their comrades? Such crimes as these could only be conceived by the faul brain of an assassin who with one hand writes peace notes, and with the other holds a death dealing bomb

on non-combatant men and women and children. (Hear, hear.) It is for these diabolical crimes that you are about to vote for the resolution, which it is my great pleasure to support.

Marseilles-Rhone Canal.

Not all the digging in France has been for building trenches. While the most tremendous building in the world's history has been going on not many miles away one of the greatest peaceful engineering enterprises of modern times has been nearing its completion—the Marseilles-Rhone Canal, intended to complete, with its tributary streams, a waterway about 550 miles in length, navigable by heavy freight barges. Begun in 1903, this canal is to be completed in 1919—after the war, one would be tempted to say if the same phrase, had not already been applied to the year 1917. At any rate, work on the canal goes steadily forward with that of pushing the invaders back to the boundary, and its construction is doing work for France that will doubtless be evidence long after the trenches on the western front are filled up and ploughed over. Says the writer of an article describing this great work in the *Scientific American Supplement*:—Marseilles, the gateway of the Orient, is the logical link of commercial connection between the overseas products which crowd her wharves and those of the busy manufacturing centres of western and northern Europe accessible to the navigable Rhone. But though river and city are comparatively near each other as the crow flies; they are separated by natural obstacles which have hitherto proved insuperable; on the one hand the treacherous waters of the Gulf of Lyons, with its dangerous depths, its inhospitable shores, and the violent winds which, rushing down from the Cevennes Mountains, whip its waves to sudden fury; on the other the various difficulties which the conformation of the land opposes to traffic, including the Crau desert, the Berre lake, and the mountainous projection of l'Etrole, running west to east from the Gulf of Fos to l'Etrole. "Though the public utility of a waterway which could overcome these obstacles has been clearly perceived for something like a century, the decree under which the present canal was begun was not finally signed until December 22, 1903, the great railway expansion in the middle of the eighteenth century being one of the factors in the delay. The work is expected to be concluded in 1919, and to cover a total length of 82 kilometres, or 50 miles, between its extreme points, Marseilles basin of the Mardague and the 'Braz-Mort' of Arles. "The early promoters of the canal projects no fewer than 24 locks, but as it is now being built it has none, being at sea-level throughout its course. "Important structures connected with the canal are the cut of the Ulede, that of Gignas, which is a mile and a quarter long and 100 feet deep, and the Rove tunnel, the most important work connected with the future waterway. This is said by *L'Echo du Midi* (Paris), to which we are indebted for the details in this article, to be not only the longest work of

A Record.

M. James Law has completed sixty years of uninterrupted work as manager and part proprietor of the *Seafarer* a record probably unparalleled in British journalism.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$600

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons fa. \$300

North China b. 1,115

Unions b. \$780

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$305

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$121

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$79

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Def.) sa. \$148

Indos (Pref.) sa. \$33

Shells b. 112/

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$30

Malabons sa. \$36

MINING.

Kailans s. 40/-

Langkats n. 15

Ranbs n. \$250

Tronohs n. 26/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$91

Kowloon Docks b. \$12

Shai Docks b. 173

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$90

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BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN-EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Shanghai \$1,500,000 at 21.

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of \$3,500,000

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Members: Mr. J. S. B. B. B.

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THE FOREIGNER.

Some Quizz Chinese Beliefs.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert in the course of one of the interesting series of articles published recently in the N. C. Daily News, under the title of "A Peking Scrap Book" has the following amusing remarks to make on certain beliefs which he says the Chinese—presumably of the most ignorant class—have regarding foreigners:

The dissection of foreigners, (he says) and their ways is of never ending interest throughout the coast provinces of China. Where foreigners are thickest there are the most amazing beliefs concerning their anatomy and habits. In the remote districts where they are seldom seen they are accepted as normal human beings. At the recent anniversary of the hair dressing of Wang Mu Niang-niang, queen of the immortals, which is held at Pan-Tou Kung, within a mile of the Legation Quarter in Peking, one of the most attractive side-shows was held in a booth at the door of which a "barker" cried "Two coppers to see the great Foreign Devil; you have not seen it all till you've been inside and seen the big barbarian." Inside was nothing but a made-up foreigner with his characteristic features exaggerated.

Servants in Peking and Tientsin believe that a foreigner has knowledge of any discussion about him; and that if unfavourable comments are made he will come upon the scene. Speak of the (foreign) devil and he's sure to appear, is literally accepted.

The womenfolk believe that we have no joints in our knees, and that when we want to sit down we must brace ourselves against a wall or the back of a chair, and slide down into a sitting position. Gold teeth and spectacles are purely ornamental, and many Chinese now make a living in the ports supplying spectacles to those who would appear to be Occidental.

ed and, which is more deplorable, biting second front teeth with gold for those who would be in fashion. It is firmly believed that brothers and sisters intermarry, that we bathe too much because our pores exude poison, that our toes are joined together, that we are fair because our babies are bathed shortly after birth and are fed on cows' milk, and that grey or light blue eyes are invariably near-sighted. The most astonishing belief, held by otherwise intelligent people, cannot be recounted without offending Occidental delicacy. The stories which are bestowed upon us in the streets are not tributes to our good looks, but attempted verifications of the remarkable stories which are told about us, and which are firmly believed by those who have been in contact with foreigners for many years.

A Little Etiquette.
Never point the spout of a tea pot at anyone; it is an insult.

Never point the spout of two pots at each other; it spells bad luck for all others present.

A girl must never tell her husband her "baby name," for such confidences are indecent.

A husband must never call his wife by name.

Never throw water or rubbish and never spit without first coughing. The whole of space is filled with gods, fairies, and ghosts, whom we cannot see, and we must give them a fair warning to get out of the way.

Never give more than three raps upon a door. If there is no response, rap thrice again. Prolonged rapping is an insolence afforded only by such despised persons as yamen runners, aggressive and bootish collectors, and foreigners.

Malaya's War Loan Investment.

More money was invested in the War Loan Investment Trust of Malaya last month than in any single previous month, and this, too, apart from the \$272,000 invested by the Selangor Turf Club Lottery Committee, says the Singapore Free Press.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

Saturday the 15th December, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatahan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Moctezuma and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. . . . 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold: All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Government in respect of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fit in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the above declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) Assentment as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Sataukoh, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Suiho and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shamshu, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Amoy and Swatow.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshu.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 9.30 a.m.
Shik Kiu.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kauchook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kauchook.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 14th, 1917. 68m.—No return from Japan and Indo-China. With few exceptions, pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; an anticyclone is probably forming over N. China, and fresh to strong monsoon may be expected along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.0 inch. Total since January 1st 81.37 inches against an average of 82.46 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gasp Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy generally, some drizzling rain.
2. Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 14, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vietstock	6a						
Genoure	5a						
Nakodate	5a						
Tokio							
Kochi							
Osawasaki							
Osajima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Yahijima							
Bohin Is.							
Shan Pei	6a	30.37	32	90	nnw	5 ff	
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai			32	100	ns		6 r
Guangtsh		30.31	66	99	n		4 o
Shanghai		29.87	62	89	w		1 of
Amoy		29.99	62	94			0 r
Swatow		29.87	64	98	nw		4 r
Taihou	5a	29.93	64	98	nw		2 r
Taichu		29.93	64	98	nw		4 r
Tainan		29.87	73	ns			2 o
Keelung		29.84	63	98	nw		4 o
Canton	6a	30.01	59	94	n		2 o
H'kong		29.93	64	94	n		1 or
Gap Root		29.94					2 or
Macao		29.94	63	96	nw		4 r
Wuchow	9a						
Peking							
Phuhoi	7a						
Tourane							
C. St. J.							
Apurri	6	29.84	70	94	e		2 b
Dagupan							
Manila		29.80	73	98	n		0 b
Legaspi		29.78	72	94	n		2 b
Tacloban		29.76	73	98	n		0 b
Iloilo		29.76	75	92	n		1 o
Surigao		29.74	75	96	s		1 b
San Francisco	4.30	29.73	73	90	10		1 o
Manzan		29.77	75	95	sw		4 o